Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1819. [NUMBER 1539.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS by the 9th Article of the Treaty of Bassein, all articles for the use of the Poona Subsidary Force, passing through the Marhatta Territories, were exempt from customs and transit duties, to which other merchandize was subject; and whereas since the conquest of the Deckan by the British Government, it has been considered expedient to place all traders upon an equal footing. It is therefore hereby notified, that all articles intended for the troops in the Deckan, or elsewhere, are liable to the same duties, as if intended for the use of the country. All Persons sending goods as above, are required therefore to accompany such consignments with regular manifests.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
25th November 1819.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ASSESSOR of WHEEL TAX has been directed by the Court of PETTY SESSIONS, agreeably to Article 3d of RULE ORDINANCE and REGULATION 11. of 1815, to furnish Badges on payment of a quarter of a Rupee for each Badge supplied, including the fixing of the same, to each and every Horse, pleasure Hackery, Bullock Hackery, and common labor Cart; and all Persons keeping or using such conveyances are hereby informed thereof, and required to apply to the Assessor, in order that such Badges be supplied and fixed accordingly, on or before the 1st day of January next, ensuing; in failure thereof the parties will be subject to such fine as the Court of Petty Sessions may determine.

It is hereby further notified that all Horse pleasure Hackaries, Bullock Hackaries, and Labor Carts, will be subject to Tax, so long as the Badge or Badges issued, shall remain in the possession of the owners; and therefore, any person who may sell, give away, or otherwise divest himself of the property are required to report the same in writing to the Assessor, returning the Badge or Badges originally supplied.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions.
J. B. SIMPSON.
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
Petty Sessions Office.
22d November 1819.

BENGAL.

Provident Society.

Established in the Year 1815.

CERTIFICATES for Shares in the Fourth Class of this Society, are issuing as usual from the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., Agents to the Society, chargeable with a daily interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the Amount of the respective Premiums, from the 1st of January last.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Messrs. Forbes, & Co.

HAVE lately received from LONDON, for Sale, a few 12 Doz. Chests of Palmer's Bordeax CLARET, a genuine and highly flavored Wine, which may be had on application at their Office, at Rs. 35 per dozen.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Saturday the 1st January next, will be Sold by Public Auction, on the premises a Dwelling House, and Offices, Situated at Tannah, and at present occupied by Mr. CHERRY, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieut. General KENNETH McPHERSON, and which was purchased by him, from the Honorable Company, at the Sale whereof the underwriten Notice was Published.

J. H. CRAWFORD.
Administrator.

Bombay, 1st December, 1819.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Monday next the 20th Instant, will be Sold at Public Outcry at Tannah a Dwelling House, the property of the Hon'ble Company, and lately occupied by the Judges of Session.

Terms of Sale ready Money.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
F. HAYES.
Judge.

Tannah, Court of Adawlut, May 26 1808.

Lieut. Col. Fallon,

Commanding 1st Bat. 8th Regt.

HAVING taken charge of the effects, at this place, of the late W. C. MACK, Esq. Assist.-Surgeon, attached to that Corps, has remitted the Balance of the proceeds thereof, (after payment of such Debts as become his duty to discharge) Rs, 1615 " 26 to the Bombay Govt. Treasury; and he gives further Notice, that Capt. JOHN MACK is the Sole Executor named in the Will of the deceased.

Camp at Mhow, 17th Nov. 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This Day.

SUNDRY Wearing Apparel, Linen, Shoes and Boots, a neat Camp Case, with Silver articles &c. complete; Russia twil'd Duck for Gaiters, a Ship Couch, Cabin Wash Hand Stand, with a number of useful articles, the property of a Gentleman deceased.

A L S O,

An Invoice of Hats from Bond-Street, a chest of Carpenter's Tools, completely fitted, articles of Furniture, Sideboard, double branch Wall Shades, Palankeens, Chairs, and Liquors, Kitisols, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, a strong built Europe Buggy, with Horse and Harness complete, and 2 Saddle Horses.

Apollo-House, Dec. 1

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

Carriage Horses. John Yeates,

WILL put up for Sale by Public Auction, this-day at 12 o'clock precisely, a capital pair of Carriage Horses, broke in and fit for immediate use.

Apollo-House, Dec. 1

For Freight.

THE MALABAR,
Captain LONGLANDS,

WIL be ready to Proceed to the Gulph by the 15th Instant for Freight apply to SHAIK D'HIE, BIN HONE.

Bombay December 1

A CARD.

Messrs. BAXTER, & Co.

BEG to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have removed from Forbes's-Street, to the House lately occupied by Dr. J. A. MAXWELL, the public entrance into which is in Meadow-Street. next door to "*The Lanthorn House.*"

Bombay, Nov. 29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Partnership heretofore subsisting between WILLIAM PARRY and JOHN MITCHELL, Architects and Coach Makers, was on the 13th day of this instant November dissolved by mutual consent; and all demands on, and debts due to the late Copartnership, will be paid and received by the said J. MITCHELL, by whom the Business will be carried on in future.—Dated this 19th November 1819.

WILLIAM PARRY,
JOHN MITCHELL,

John Mitchell,

FEELS highly grateful for the Patronage he has hitherto experienced in the late Firm, and begs to assure his Friends and the Public, that it shall be his peculiar study to merit a continuance of their favors.

Bombay, Nov. 19

Madeira, Lisbon
AND
Calcavella.

Messrs. ROGER, D'FARIA, & Co.
HAVE FOR
Sale,
THE ABOVE GENUINE
Old Wines.

Madeira per Pipe,	*Rs.* 700
Ditto in 6 doz. chests, per doz.	24
Lisbon in 6 doz. chests per doz.	18
Calcavella per Pipe,	450
Ditto per dozen,	20

Also they have a Consignment of Excellent Vin de Grave and Hock, for Sale, at moderate prices.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Advertisement.

BOYCE, & Co.

BEG to notify that they are now removing their Stores, to that large commodious House, in Rampart-Row, formerly the residence of the late Colonel LLEWELLEN; in which their Coucerns as Wine-Merchants, and Store-Keepers, will in future be carried on: and that their Ware-House in Meadow Street, is in consequencr to be let.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

For Sale,
AT THE
Bombay Tavern
Ware-House.

TANNAH Bacon in Flitches, may be had Whole Sale or by Retail, likewise Bengal Briskets and Rounds of Beef.

Bombay, December 1st 1819.

Advertisement.

For Sale,
AT THE
Gazette Office.

One Copy of Thomson's Alcedo 5 Vols. Quar. in boards, Rupees.	60
Marsden's Malay Grammar and Dictionary, 2 Vols Quarto.	40
Essay on Conciousness, 1 Vol. do.	15
British Review, No. 19, 1 Vol.	3
Propectus of a National Work.	1
Monthly Magazine from Jan. to June 1819 each.	1

Bombay, Nov. 9th 1819.

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18TH NOVEMBER 1819.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to sea for the recovery of his health to Captain James Arrow of the Bengal Establishment and Barrack Master of Berhanpoor, for a period of Six months from the date of his Embarkation.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the permission granted by Colonel Huskesson, commanding in Kandiesh, to Lieutenant Hunter, commanding a Division of the Poona Auxiliary Horse in that Province, to proceed to the Presidency on sick certificate.

19th November 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. Campbell to the situation of Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta to the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry from the 1st instant.

20th November 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Sea on sick certificate to Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Gifford of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry for a period of six Months from the date of his embarkation.

22d November 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant P. D. Otley, Interpreter to the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to the situation of Adjutant to the 2d Battalion Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry until further orders; date of appointment 1st November 1819.

Lieutenant Crosby, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the situation of Interpreter in Hindoostanee to that Battalion from the 6th of September last.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Wright of the European Regiment a an Assistant to Major Sutherland, in the Survey on which he is employed in the Deckan.

23d November 1819.

The station of Tannah having been established as the seat of a regular Zillah, the Governor in Council directs that the Garrison Surgeon be placed on a footing similar to the Surgeons of the other Zillahs, and rendered subject to the requisition of the Zillah Court of the Northern Konkan.

By Oder of the Honorable the Governor in Concil,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MR. W. G. BIRD, to be Deputy Collector of Customs and Town Duties at the Presidency.

Mr. Henry Shee, to be Assistant to the Collector of Sea Customs in the Konean.

Mr. George Mackenzie Blair, to be second Assistant to the Collector at Poona.

Mr. George A. C. Hyde, to the second Assistant to the Political Agent in Kandiesh.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 23d, Assistant Surgeon Wm. Pursell, from Bancoote.

D. 24th, Lieut. and Adjutant McPherson, H. M. 67th Regt. from Kandeish.

Do. Assistant Surgeon W. S. Cooke, from Bhewndy.

Do, Lieut. Thos. Stalker, Europe Regt. do.

Do. Assistant Surgeon Joseph Shepherd, 3d Batt, 5th Regt. from Mulagaum.

Do. Lieut. Jackson, 1st Batt, 6th Regt. from Bhewndy.

Do. 26th, Shaw, 1st Batt. 5th Regt. from Poonah.

Do. Surgeon Smyttan, from Berroor.

Do. Lieut. Robson, B. E. Regt. from Poonah.

Do. Lieut. R. Foster, Artillery from Bhooj.

Do. Major Brigade J. Stratton, E. Brigade from Elichpore.

Do. 27th, Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, Assistant Commissary General, from Poonah.
Do. Ensign E. McCarthy, 47th Regt. from Calcutta.
Do. 28th, Major H. Sealy, C. S. P. G. from Broach.
Do. 29th, Lieut. Wilson, 2d Batt. 2d Regt. from Poonah.
Do. Lieut. Kingston, 1 | 9 Regt from Dapolic.
Do. 29th, Lieut. Wm. Wyllie, 2 | 11 from Poonah.
Do. 30th, Capt. R. Cockerell, 67th Regt. from Calcutta.
Do. Lieut. R. Cochrane, 47th Regt. from Ceylon.
Do. Brevet Major Watkins, H. M. 65 Regt. from Seroor.
Do. Lieut. Col. Wm. Imlach, 2 | 2 from Malwan.
DEPARTURES—Nov. 25th, Lieut Rankin, 1 | 7th Regt. to Satarah.
Do. Lieut. Col. Mackonnochie, 2 | 6th Regt. to Poonah.
Do. Ensign H. Hancock, 2 | 10th Regt. to Baroda.
Do. Wm. Smee, 2 | 3d do.
Do. 26th, Capt. C. B. Tweedy, 1 | 4 to Serverdroog.
Do. 27th, Lieut. C. B. Raban, 2 | 2 to Malwan.

Kandeish, 21st November 1819.

MR. EDITOR,

In my letter of the 17th July, on the subject of applying the Funds, subscribed for building a monument to the memory of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, to erecting a small Church at Bycullah for the convenience of the poor Europeans who reside in that neighbourhood; I must confess that I have been a good deal surprized, that no one has seconded me. I now call on you Mr. Editor, to give me your aid, in this laudable undertaking and lay your shoulder to the wheel at once.—If you get assistance well and good, receive it, and be thankfull.—but lose no time in applying to the proper authorities for a convenient piece of ground as near the unfinished Obelisk, on the Duncan Road. —as possible; apply to an Engineer for the plan of a small Church, it is to consist of one Aisle 50 feet long by 23 broad, and the ground around it is to extend to 40 feet on all sides; the entrance to be from the road; and now understand me Mr. Editor I want no costly pile, no columns of the Ionic or Composite orders no Velvet Cushions or Silver Chalice, I wish a modest Parish Church, under an impression, that it will be the greatest good that man can bestow on man, and from a firm conviction, that religious instruction is the basis of national welfare, and that the Court of Directors will on the first intimation add another Chaplain to their establishment, to perform its duties—I cannot however do better than to refer you to a passage in a celebrated Christian review of Pearsons life of Dr. Buchanan, on the occasion of that great and good man, recommending an ecclesiastical establishment for India.

"The public mind has long been made up on the necessity of the measure advocated by the author; and we have only to express a hope that the ministers of the crown will give, not merely the semblance of an Establishment to India, —those shadowy rulers and teachers who may wear the honours without doing the work of evangelists; but that they will look out for good men and true, who may bear the torch of the Gospel into the caves of idolatry, and show the value of Christianity in their own lives and tempers.

It cannot be questioned that the first duty of a clergyman in India, is to take care of the European flock committed to his charge. But he must have very limited views of his high commission, who does not feel himself called to watch over those 'other sheep,' who, though 'not of this flock,' shall be brought eventually into the Christian fold—who does not bend himself to the office of reclaiming those wanderers who are now scattered, without a shepherd, upon the dark mountains of idolatry. There is nothing to us more monstrous than the prejudice which exists against the name and office of a Missionary. The stationary minister is, in a measure, respected; but, give him a wider office,—teach him to embrace all in the plans of his benevolence, who are comprehended in the great charter of the Gospel—suffer him to add to the ordinary labour of the Christian ministry banishment from the soil of his country, from its hearths and altars—to encounter toil, and want, and opposition, and contumely, and danger—to combine the hazards of a warrior with the life of a saint—and, then, his ministry becomes a subject of ridicule, and suspicion, and contempt.

But a truce for the present with disquisition, I call on you to act, and the moment you can inform me of matters being in train, a remittance, will await your orders.

I am Sir,
Your Servant,
NUMA.

Sporting Intelligence.

NAGPORE RACES.

December Meeting.

1ST DAY'S RUNNING.

AN ARAB MAIDEN PLATE free for all Horses that never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes, heats 2 miles carrying 9st. 5lb. Three subscribers, or no Race (1000) Rupees from the Fund, Subscription (25) twenty five Gold Mohurs—This Maiden to close upon the 1st November at noon, 10 Days allowed to all Horses coming from out-stations.

A GALLOWAY PLATE free for all Galloways and Ponies 13h. 3in. and under; Galloways carrying 8st. 7lb. Ponies Catch weight; heats 1¼ miles (400) Four hundred Rupees from the Fund, Subscription (5) Five Gold Mohurs.

A COUNTRY PLATE, free for all country Horses; heats 1¼ Miles, carrying 9st. 7lb. (400) Four hundred Rupees from the Fund, entrance (5) Five Gold Mohurs.

2D DAY'S RUNNING.

A SECOND MAIDEN PLATE, free for all Horses, heats 1½ miles (Bycullah Standard) subscription (15) fifteen Gold Mohurs (800) Eight hundred Rupees from the Fund. Three subscribers, or no Race. To close the 1st November 1819, at noon. 10 Days allowed to all Horses coming from out-stations.

A GIVE AND TAKE PLATE, free for all Horses, heats 2 miles, weight for inches, 14hd. carrying 9 stone, entrance (4) Five Gold Mohurs, (600) Six hundred Rupees from the Fund.

3D DAY'S RUNNING.

THE RAJAH'S PLATE of (1000) One thousand Rupees, free for all Horses, heats 3 miles, carrying 9 stone, entrance (10) Ten Gold Mohurs.

A SWEEP STAKES free for all Horses, one heat 2 miles, carrying 10 Stone, entrance (200) Two hundred Rupees, and Five hundred Rupees from the Fund.

4TH DAY'S RUNNING.

RESIDENTS GOLD CUP value (100) Guineas, free for all Horses, weight for Age and Inches, 14 hands, and Aged carrying 9 stone, heats 2 miles, entrance (15) fifteen Gold Mohurs. Two Horses to start or no Race.

A HUNTER'S PLATE free for all Horses, one 2¼ miles heat, carrying 12 Stone. Gentlemen Riders, (500) Five hundred Rupees from the Fund, and fifty Rupees (50) entrance —There will be a Ditch, and Bank, eight feet broad,, and three feet deep, and a Hedge 4 feet high and 2 feet broad.

A BEATEN PLATE for all Beaten Horses saving their distance during the Meeting, heats 2 miles, to be Handicapped by the Committee, (500) Five hundred Rupees from the Fund, entrance (50) fifty Rupees.

In the Hunter's Plate, the place for the Ditch and Hedge to be fixed upon hereafter.

RULES FOR THE NAGPORE RACES.

A Deduction of 5 per Cent from all the Plates to be made and added to the Fund.

All thorough bred English Blood is excluded from the meeting.

All Horses for the 1st or Monday Races to be entered before 2 o'Clock P. M. on the previous Saturday. Those for Wednesday on Monday, for Friday on Wednesday, and the 2d Monday on Friday, before the same hour.

Any Horses entered before this time to pay double entrance. Subscription or entrance, not paid before starting, to subject the Horse to lose the Plate or Purse.

Half an hour between heats; Chequered heats.

The first Bugle for saddling, to sound at Day break, and all Horses that shall be at the post, to be started ½ of an hour afterwards. The time to be altered by the Stewards, if necessary. All dispute to be decided peremptorily by the Stewards.

The usual allowance of 3 lbs. to be given to Mares, and Geldings—No Horse to be allowed to walk over the course for any except the Beaten Plate, but any Horse entered in proper time, and having no competitor, to be entitled to one third of the Plate. Post Horses to have no claims.

Any uncontested Plate during the meeting to be made over to the Race Committee, and to be appropriated as they may determine.

All private Matches run during the Race Days to be under the Direction of the Race Committee.

It is requested that all Horses to be entered for any Plate during the Meeting, may be shewn on the Saturday previous to the first day's running, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'Clock P. M. to be measured, weighted, and aged, for which purpose three Stewards will attend.

It is particularly requested that no person except Stewards, or Owners, will go with the Horses to the starting post, and it is expected no one will join in with, or follow the Horses whilst running.

Bycullah Standard.

2 Years old.	a Feather.
3—Ditto.	Ston. 7—lbs.
4—Ditto.	8— "
5—Ditto.	8—12
6—Ditto.	9— 3
Aged.	9— 5

Signed C. TOLFREY,
Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On second thoughts we have deemed it better to publish Numa's Letter; we should think it must be very obvious to him, willing as we are to lend him our best aid, that we cannot proceed in this business, unless he discloses his real name.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1819.

An overland packet for England to be forwarded by the way of Egypt will be made up at the Chief Secretary's Office on Tuesday the 7th December.

Kutch.—Since the rains, fevers have been very prevalent; the Atmosphere loaded with vapours and a general want of wind to disperse them is thought to be the cause.

Muscat.—Letters from this place mention the arrival of H. M. S. Liverpool, on the 13th ult.; an interchange of civilities immediately took place, and the Imaum paid a visit of ceremony to Sir Wm. G. Keir, which was returned by him, under salutes of cannon from all the Forts; all the necessary arrangements for supplies, &c. having been made the Liverpool would proceed to rejoin the Transports, at their Rendezvous off Kishma. From what we can learn respecting the disposal of the Joasmee Fleet, it would appear the greater part of them are at Ras el Khima, preparing to resist the attack of our troops.

The Persians it is said, are preparing to cooperate with us, and that 5000 men are in readiness to embark, from Gombroon with the intention of garrisoning Bahrein; it is further mentioned that a Persian of high rank, had embarked on board the Honorable Company's Cruizer Teignmouth, on a mission to the Imaum of Muscat, one object of which was to engage shipping to convey the Persian troops to the Arabian shore.

The first division of the Transports in charge of the Curlew, was spoken with by the Eugenia, on the 16th November, within two or three days sail of the place of Rendezvous.

Letters from the Albinia, at Cochin the 12th November, mention that they experienced a very smart gale of wind off Cannanore, on the 7th Nov.; but owing to the admirable qualities of their little Ship, sustained no damage whatever, Sir EVAN, is stated to be in good health and spirits; they would depart on the 14th in the evening.

This gale was also experienced by the Cornwallis in her progress up the coast and the length of her passage may be attributed to this cause, as it blew hard from the Northward for several days.

From the Bengal papers we have taken some discussions concerning the Marine Registry office, which must be interesting to all our mercantile readers.

We have extracted from the Madras Government Gazette, a Correspondence that took place in the end of last year, between Lord Cochrane, commanding the Chilian squadron, and Capt. Biddle of the U. S. Frigate Ontario.

A Meeting of the Literary Society, was held on Monday last, for the purpose of electing new office bearers, for the ensueing year, when the Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone, was unanimously elected President, and a deputation appointed to beg his acceptance of the office.

O. Woodhouse Esq. and Archdeacon Barnes. } Vice Presidents.
Captain Vans Kennedy, Secretary.

The Committees remain nearly the same.

Colonel Hunter Blair and Mr. Buchanan, were elected Members, and several other gentlemen were proposed.

The thanks of the Society were then voted to Mr. Woodhouse the former President, to Dr. Taylor and to Captain Vans Kennedy, for their assiduous attention to the interests, of the society.

From the last Courier.

We are indebted to a correspondent at Mhow for the following accounts.

Camp, Mhow, 1st Nov. 1819.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the Mhow military library, took place at the quarters of General Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. and K. L. S., when the Brigadier General opened the business of the day, by calling the attention of the meeting to the causes of the assembly.

"Circumstances, he said, had caused a general relief of the troops stationed at Malwah by corps of the Bengal army, this change had not been anticipated when the library and reading room were proposed, and he therefore had requested this meeting to ascertain the general sentiments as to the plans proper to be pursued regarding the interests of the rising institution.

The General remarked that the plan was certainly only in its infancy, but every thing that could be desired for the accomplishment of its primary objects had been put in progress, and the feelings and principles which had led to its formation, had been justly appreciated in every part of India.

The College of Fort William and the Asiatic Society had both given, by presents of works, substantial proofs of their wish for its success, and every propect was held out, of that being as complete as the most sanguine could expect.

The business as matters now stand, Sir John continued, could only be settled in two ways, one by a restitution to the subscribers of the funds subscribed, which were nearly four thousand rupees; this he read in the countenance of those around him, would be an unnecessary, if not an offensive proposition; he would not therefore make it, but content himself with suggesting that the meeting should adopt the means it thought best calculated to perpetuate an establishment, of which it must ever be a satisfaction to have been the founders."

The sentiments of the meeting were unanimous as to the principles upon which they were to act; and after some discussions on the mode in which they could best reconcile their measures to the feelings of the officers by whom they were to be relieved, the following resolutions were carried without one dissentient voice.

RESOLVED 1st.—That the institution be considered in progress according to the principles and regulations on which it was established, and that all funds, property and accounts, shall be made over by the Secretary to Capt. Dangerfield, who remains with the head quarters of Gen. Sir John Malcolm's division.

SECONDLY: That General Sir John Malcolm he requested to explain to the officers of the corps who form the relief of the troops at Mhow, the motives and principles of this institution, and to invite them to an adoption and participation to its objects and benefits.

THIRDLY: That Sir John Malcolm be requested to accept of the situation of Patron to the Institution.

FOURTHLY: That the thanks of the Subscribers be given to the managing committee—
Col. Wilson, President,
Capt. Stewait,
" Dangerfield,
Docter Wilson,
Lieut. J. Iredell, (Treasurer,)
Lieut. Terrington, (Sec.),
for their zealous exertions in support of the institution.

FIFTHLY: That the thanks of the Subscribers be given to Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. and K. L. S. for his constant attention and zealous support of the institution, which has led to its foundation on principles that with him as its Patron will insure its success.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

The Ships that have arrived from the Persian Gulph, during the last week were convoyed from from Bushire, by the H. C. Ship Ternate.

Ships from Bengal now begin to drop in daily.

We observe that the name of the Ship, Dedaloy, has been changed to that of Elizabeth; this ship will sail for Bussorah on Sunday next.

The Honorable Company's Cruizer, Prince of Wales, is under dispatch for the Red Sea; it is supposed she will sail on or about the 7th Instant.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 25th, Ship Ahmedy, R. Cooper, from Bussorah, 16th October, touched at Bushire, left Bushire 1st Nov. touched at Muscat and left it 14th Nov. 1819.
Do. 26th, Ship Eugenia R. Allport from Bussorah the 16th Oct.
Do. Do. Ship Malabar J. F. Longlands, from Bussorah 17th Oct.
Do. 28th, Ship Cornwallis, R. Graham from Calcutta.
Do. The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. C. Wright from Surat.
Do. 29th, Arab Ship Ramanee, Naqudah Hajee Jaber, from Bussorah.
Do. Do. Ship Eliza John Hay, from Calcutta 23d August.

PASSENGERS.

PER MALABAR.—Mrs. Longlands.
PER CORNWALLIS.—Mr. Brown, Lieut. and Adjt. McCarthy, H. M. 47th Regt.
PER ELIZA.—A detachment, of H. M. Regt. 67th also a detachment, of the H. Company's Artillery, Lieut. Cockrane, of H. M. 47th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Nov. 24th, Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nizmoodeen to Veziadroog.
Do. 25th, The H. C. Ship Bombay, Capt A. Hamilton, to China.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Do. Do. Ship Herefordshire, Captain Wm. Hope, China.
Do. 26th, Ship Glorioso, J. Paterson to Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.

Per Bombay.—Lieut. Col. Gifford.—Mr. F. M. ine.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ships, Barossa for London.
Ship Thames, for do.
Ship Sarah, for do.
Brig Aurora, for Pinang.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.

Seringapatam, Minden.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Prince of Wales, Sylph.

H. C. SHIPS.

Chastered, Ship Barossa.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Elizabeth, Fazel Kureem, Birumgore, Mahabat, Cornwallis.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, and Aurora Brigs, Ahmedy, Eliza, Venus.

FREE TRADERS.

Thames, Swallow, Sarah, Carmarthen.

MADRAS.

Reliance.

ARABS.

Sahart.

QUEEN OF CANNANORE'S.

Rehmanee.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

Oct. 24.—Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, from Persian Gulph 9th Aug. Bombay, Madras and Eskapilly the 11th Oct.
Do. 28th American Ship General Hamilton, J. T. Tefft, from Rhode Island, 24th April.
Do. 29th French Ship Nancy, Deseleux, from Bourdeaux 19th July.
Do. Ship Catherine, Thomas Howard, from Bencoolen 24th Augt and Penang 3d Oct.
Do. Ship Albion, Weller, from London 3d June and Madras.
Nov. 4th Ship Barbara, B. Turner, from Boston Left 24th June.

OFF CALCUTTA.

(None.)

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

Oct. 25—Brig Rebecca, A. de Peyster, for Valparaiso.
Do. 26th Ship Mermaid, Harris for China.
Do. 27th Ship Lady Barlow, W. Clark, for Bombay.
Do. 28th Ship Commodore Hayes, J. M. Ardlie for England.
Do. Ship Layton, W. Morgan, for London.
Do. Ship Laura, R. L. Laws, for the Mauritius.
Do. 29th The Eclipse, Stewart, for Madras, Ceylon and London.
Nov. 3d Ship Adventure, J. Robson, for Penang.

EXPECTED TO SAIL

In a day or two

The Brig Adventure, Robson, for Padang, Malacca and Batavia; the Schooner Chicken, Intveld, for Padang, and the Ship Union, Skitter, for Penang and Sincapore.

PASSED TO SEA.

During the week.

The Lord Sidmouth, and the Brig Maria.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 30th instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain.—The Sorry, the Catherine, inward bound Baring, St. Thiago Maior, (Portuguese,)
Passed down,—The Mermaid, Layton, Laura, and Brig Rebecca.
Passed up,—The Nancy, (French,)

KEDGEREE.

Passed up,—The Albion.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—The H. C Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales, Marquis of Wellington, Thomas Grenville, Carnatic, Minerva and Rose.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

Marriages.—On the 20th November by the Reverend George Mattin, Chaplain of Seroor, at the house of Henry Pottinger Esq. at Ahmednuggur; Brigadier General Lionel Smith C. B. Commanding the Poonah Division of the Army, to Miss Isabella Curwen Pottinger, youngest daughter of the late Eldred Curwen Pottinger Esq. of Mount Pottinger, County Down.

[redacted]

Deaths.—On the 11th ultimo Francis Cruso' Esquire, Superintending Surgeon to the Force in Kandeish, to which situation he had been recently appointed, and where he arrived in excellent health; but an attack of Fever obliging him to quit Mulligaum with his Wife and Infant Son, he died on his way to Bombay. It is mournfull to relate that the child only survived the Father eight hours; thereby leaving a disconsolate woman in the deepest affliction, to bewail the loss of both her Husband and Child. Skilful and eminent in his profession, Doctor Cruso was humane, friendly and attentive to his Patients' and his unceasing anxiety and care of them, both Europeans and Natives, assuredly gained him the esteem and regard of all his fellow creatures. The Doctor and his Child were brought to Tannah and buried with funeral rites at that station.

At the Isle of France, where he went in search of health, Mr. William Boyce, merchant of this place, aged 35 years.

Mr. Boyce accompanied by Mrs. Boyce and their youngest child sailed from this port on the Brig Hibernia on the 20th of July last, and for a time appeared to be getting better; but inconvenience and other privations which were experienced in a gale of wind near the Mauritius, brought on a relapse of his fever, which resisting medical treatment terminated his life on the 8th of October.

This truly good man, the second son of a respectable Clergyman of the Established Church, was born in Ireland 1784, and at an early age, exhibited strong maks of genius. When a mere boy his superiority over his School-fellows, as well as his peculiar correctness of manners attracted the particular notice of his towns-woman, the celebrated Miss Maria Edgeworth, with whose family and herself, he ever afterwards corresponded to the latest period. To a mind highly cultivated, a sound judgment and the greatest affability of manners, were united in this most excellent man, one of the most compassionate and best of hearts, endued with the purest principles of probity and honour. Ever alive to the sufferings of the distressed, his liberality bordered upon injustice to his own family, and if any foible had existence in his character, it arose from his too good opinion of mankind; by whom he had in many instances experienced ungrateful returns. In the different relations of domestic life, as a father, a husband, and a brother, Mr. Boyce stood peculiarly preeminent. With a heart free from guile, he suspected ill of no man, but his discovery of laxity of principle, drew a curtain for ever between himself and its possessor. With a countenance expressive of every virtuous emotion, an honest open frankness combined with a seriousness of manner indicative of truth, exposed the recesses of an undissembling heart. Such a combination of virtues, caused his own family to venerate him, and doat upon him with the most ardent and endearing affection, and secured to him the respect, esteem and confidence of all around him.

As a proof of the devoted, though well deserved affections of his wife, to this excellent character, it is only necessary to notice the death of this amiable lady. Mrs. Mary Ann Boyce, who soon followed him to the grave from mental distraction. She died on board of the Carmarthen at Sea on the 4th of last month, November, as she was returning from the Isle of France to join her family in Bombay.

Mrs Boyce, than whom a more virtuous, kind hearted and amiable woman could not exist, was unable long to survive her adored husband. After the loss of such a companion, she considered life as no longer worth possessing. She lingered, in a state of distraction and melancholy, refusing the consolation of her friends, and even common sustenance, when she expired, following her husband to a better world on the 27th day after his decease, and in the 28th year of her age, leaving an afflicted brother and sister and four infant orphans to deplore their loss.

CALCUTTA.

Marriage.—At Columbo, on the 20th September, Mr. L. Schockman, to Miss G. E. C. De Vos.

Births.—At Soorool, on the 12th ultimo, at the house of J. Cheap, Esq. the Lady of R. Creighton, Esq. of the civil service, of a Daughter.

At Chowringee, on the 18th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Paul MacGregor, Officiating Military Auditor General, of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Major Alder, 30th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Kandy, on the 19th September, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, commanding the Kandyan Provinces, of a Son.

On the 29th September, the Lady of Capt. Showers, Major of Brigade, Meerut, of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 29th of October, the Lady of R. Spankie, Esq. Advocate General, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 30th of October, Mrs. Tucker, wife of Mr. Wm. Tucker, of the Custom House, of a Daughter.

On the 4th instant, at Howrah, Mrs. Wise, the lady of Captain Wise, of the ship Friendship, of a daughter.

On the same day, at Barrackpore, Mrs. Wiltshire, of a daughter.

At Columbo, on the 2d October, the lady of Captain Cleather, 1st Ceylon Light Infantry, of a son.

Deaths.—At Futtyghur, on the 21st ultimo, Arthur, the youngest Son of James Donnithorne, Esq. aged 13 months.

At Comilla, on the 26th september at about noon of a brain fever and mortification of the bowels, James Hume, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of the civil station of Tipperah aged 24 years.

At Sea, on board the *Albion*, on the 25th July last, E. J. Irving, Esq. Assistant Surgion, Madras Establishment.

In August last, at Saloomah, a dependancy on Fort Marlbro', Mr. Frederick Garling, of the Bencoolen Civil Service (formerly of Penang), very much regretted. He was precipated from his buggy in consequence of a part of the harness having broken, which rendered the horse unmanageable; and he survived the accident only a few hours. This was the gentleman who was employed by the local government at Bencoolen, to proceed on the mission for the rescue of the crew of the Union from the island of Enggano.

At Penang, on the 28th of September, after a short but very painful illness, Mrs. M'Intyre wife of Mr. A. M'Intyre. Her conduct through life in every situation, was the result of religious principles grafted on a mind naturally strong, and directing the impulses of a tender and generous heart.—Beloved and regretted by her relations and friends, who could appreciate her merits and uniform performance of all the amiable and endearing duties of domestic life, she resigned her soul without a sigh into the hands of a merciful God.—Her relations will affectionately cherish the memory of her virtue.

"Her happy soul (the pang of death soon o'er
"Shook off it's cumb'ring dust—and being free,
"Wafted by faith's soft gales, began to soar—
"And sprung on wings of hope, to liberty!"

MADRAS.

Births.—At Fort St. George, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Colonel Molle, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on Saturday the 2d ultimo, the Lady of G. Phillips, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On Tuesday the 16th inst. the Lady of Charles Fullerton, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Vepery, on Saturday morning, the 6th instant Mrs. Charles Philip Gordon, of a Daughter.

On the 2d Instant, Mrs. W. Bruce, Vepery of a Son.

Deaths.—At Calingapatam, on the 26th ultimo, Captain Edward Dalby. Master Attendant of that Port, having been resident forty years in India, and late of the country sea service.

At Sindewara, in the Nagpoor Territory, on the 17th October, Captain W. T. Saunders, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment N. I.—The amiable disposition and affable manners of this brave and intelligent Officer gained him the love and esteem of all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his loss is most deeply lamented by his brother officers.

At Secundrabad, on the 27th October 1819. Surgeon Arthur Connell.

In Camp at Bejapoor on the 27th October 1819, Lieut. C. Wilkins Lewis of the 1st Regiment Cavalry.

On the 6th Instant, at Negapatam, Mr. Robert, Henry, Leembruggen aged 69 years, two months and eight days; formerly Secretary and Treasurer to the Dutch Factory at Surat, and one of the oldest Civil Servants of the late Dutch East India Company.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Monday, November 1, 1819.

BUY.		SELL.
1 12	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. (*discount.*)	2 4

Cawnpore.—A Letter from this station dated October 27th 1819, contains the following communication:—

'The Natives are in a terrible state of want and misery from the excessive dearness of grain of all kinds, which is the more extraordinary, as the crop, which is just now ripening, is universally fine; and in fact, the last three or four harvests have been very good ones, so that there is now no visible cause whatever for the scarcity. The Officers of Government should endeavour to find out the cause of this artificial dearth, in their particular districts, which is at present so mysterious; and to remove it, if within their power, as it is impossible to expect that men will starve in quietness, while convinced that there is plenty of grain in the country to supply their wants and save the lives of their children.'

Calcutta.—On the afternoon of Thursday, at about three o'clock, Two Government Pilot Vessels were launched from the Yard of the Honorable Company's Master Builder, at Kidderpore. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, honored the Launch with their presence, and were attended by many of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, for whom refreshments were provided, and a convenient spot prepared, from which the Launch of the vessels from the stocks, could be seen to great advantage.

The Brigs had been built on one slip; the first, within a few yards of high water mark, and the other just a head of her. Both had their royal yards across, and were gaily decorated with flags, so that they appeared in the finest trim.

The first vessel went off at about a quarter past three. She was named in the usual way, by breaking a bottle of wine across the stem, which was done at the moment of her moving by Commodore Hayes, and after a run of about her own length beyond the space she occupied on the ways. she ploughed the water with her stern in beautiful stile, while the subsequent plunging of her bow, showing the whole range of her deck fore and aft, covered as it was with people huzzaing as she floated, added greatly to the effect of the scene.

It was intended, as we understood, if all circumstances had been favourable, that the vessels should not have anchored, but have sailed up the river immediately, to their station abreast of the Bankshall, and as there was a fine leading breeze, this would have been practicable with the sails they had bent, two jibs. and a boom mainsail; but the flood tide running strong, swept the first vessel round, as soon as the velocity with which she first forced her way through the stream had slackened, and giving her a direction on towards the eastern bank, it was necessary to anchor, in order to prevent her touching, which was avoided by this being judiciously done in time.

The second vessel was ready in about a quarter of an hour after the first; and the additional length of run which she would have beyond the other, promised a proportionately finer sight. This expectation was fully realized. By the time she reached the water's edge, the friction of the cradle on the ways, notwithstanding that they were well oiled, occasioned a cloud of smoke to ascend and envelope her stem, (as if by some charm a sudden offering of incense had ascended from the earth to do homage to the figure that graced her head), while the increased velocity with which she divided the mass of water, buried her stern in one white world of foam, and the returning plunge of the bow which was deeper and more violent than the preceding one, gave altogether an effect, the grandeur and beauty of which was felt by every one, and expressed by a general shout of exultation from the shore, re echoed back by those on board, but which must have been seen to be fully understood, and which it is therefore in vain to attempt to describe.

The illustrious party who had honoured with their presence the Launch of the Hattrass and Asseerghur (for such we understood to be the names given to the vessels) afterwards attended Mr. Kyd, to inspect the Steam-Engine at work in his Dock-yard. With this, the distinguished Visitors expressed themselves highly pleased, and their curiosity was amply gratified by the advantageous manner in which the powers of its mechanism and the ingenious application of them were displayed. It was about four o'clock when the party left the yard, after having, in the short space of an hour, witnessed with feelings of great pleasure, a series of the effects of human skill and labour, which cannot often be crowded into so limited a period.

Calcutta Journal, Nov. 6.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hooghly, on the 1st of November 1819.

	Vessels	Tons
Honorable Company's Ships,	6	5,624
Honorable Company's Chartered Ships,	4	1,761
Free Traders,	26	11,954
Country Ships for Great Britain,	3	1,505
Country Ships, employed in Country Trade,	40	12,702
Vessels for Sale, or wanting Freight,	44	19,326
American Vessels,	11	2,946
French Vessels,	7	3,170
Portugueze Vessels,	5	2,630
Danish Vessels,	2	1,356
Arabian Vessels,	15	6,345
Total	163	69,219
Free Traders in the River, on the 1st of November 1818.	35	16,582

NEW SOUTH WALLS.

Sydney July 17. 1819.—Capt. Briggs, of the ship Admiral Cockburn, lately arrived from England, and now lying in this port, has kindly permitted us to copy the following account from his log-book, which we not only think worthy of inserting on account of the humanity shown by himself, and those on board his ship, but from the attendant circumstances.—

St. Paul's Island.—On the 12th of June. 1819. in the ship Admiral Cockburn, we made St. Paul's Island. in latitude 38. 42' S. and longitude, by means of four chronometers, 77° 53 E. At noon, being well in shore, we saw great quantities of smoke, and the appearance of one or two people at the entrance of the bason, standing on the causeway, and soon after a canoe pulling towards us. We made sail in shore to meet them as soon as possible. At one she came alongside; in her were an old white man and four negroes in a miserable and filthy state; they reported themselves to have been left on the island for the purpose of procuring seal skins and oil, by a vessel called *La Gazette*, commanded by Capt. Ross in the absence of which the old man, who spoke English tolerably well, stated this vessel to have left him, his wife, and child, and five negroes, and that it had proceeded to the Isle of France about five or six months, with the first fruits of their labour, which was, according to his account. about 500 skins 200,000 weight of salt fish, which they caught on the bank, and a small quantity of oil; and and that they expected the vessel would return very soon, altho' they had yet looked for her in vain.

On inquiring into the old man's necessities, we found that they had the misfortune of losing their store-house by fire, which contained all their little comforts, they had consequently long been strangers to bread or any thing but fish, wild hog flesh, and water. We therefore supplied them with a considerable quantity of bread sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, wine, soap, two cheeses, needles, thread, &c.; and as the old man reported his wife to be near her accouchment with her second child (this was a novel circumstance, as it would certainly be the first native of St. Paul's), every body on board was anxious to contribute something towards the comfort of this poor woman; consequently a liberal collection of shirts, stockings, caps, handkerchiefs, &c. was immediately mustered and given him, and such things, as Mrs. Briggs thought necessary and comfortable for a woman in her situation. In return for our liberality, the old man begged we would send a boat on shore assuring us, that he could fill her with fish, vegetables, and wild hogs, without the least privation on his part.

To the above we have to add the following. The old man's request was accordingly complied with, by sending the ship's boat ashore for the purpose of receiving his acceptable offer; but before it had long been there, the poor old man's expectations were unhappily

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

FANCY STEALING,

ADRESSED TO MARY OF THE DECKAN.

Oh! I heard the sweetest strain
That ever sooth'd the soul from pain;
A strain more sweet than seraph choir,
Or floated from a muses lyre:
Sweeter than murmurs which from ocean rose
When from his billows Beauty's Queen arose,
For softer notes not e'en the gentlest wave,
Or dying swan e'er to the zephyr gave.
So liquid moving were the strains I heard.
That echo's self forgot her answering power;
To crown the angel melody she fear'd,
And to herself in silence breath'd it o'er.

A sylph, who wandering through the fields of light,
Hearing the lovely syren's strain,
Quitted his region ever bright,
Its breathing symphony to gain
But oh! not sylph or fairy's found,
In all the grand etherial round,
Whose strains the breezes bear along,
Whose notes could equal Mary's melting song.

Then say, ye few whose beating hearts
Vibrate the sound of musics swell,
To whom soft melody imparts
A more than Love himself can tell;
What sorrow must that heart have felt
When the fair warbler ceas'd her sway,
Leaving the mournful soul to melt
In anguish for her absent lay.

But, be the sylph, with generous power,
By melancholy mild subdued,
When Mary's harmony was o'er
My sorrow with compassion viewed;
And o'er my eyelids passed his wand,
Which gave me to the sweetest sleep,
While soothing dreams of fairy land
Each sense in dear delirium steep.

Me thought fair Fancy seemed to say,
"Oh! come with me from earth away;"
And in embrace divine she stole
The spirit of my very soul.
How shall a clay form being tell
The thorns which o'er his bosom swell?
For oh! t'was sweeter than a lover feels,
When roving thought the silent woodland shade,
The dearest bliss a melting moment steals
From love, a rite by tender beauty paid:
'Twas even softer than the honied dews
Which hang on lips when rapture's kiss is given,
Lovelier than tell-tale blushes which suffuse
Consenting maids, who look from earth to heaven.
'Twas more than those I felt, when blest
In transport to fair Fancy's heart;
For I in youthful hours have rov'd,
And felt how fond dear woman lov'd,

Around us flew a mystic veil
Which cast upon her charms a shade,
Serving to heighten, not conceal
The graces which beneath it play'd.

She bore me to the light abode
Of sister spirits, sweetly fair;
To plains by Angels only trod,
With forms of light etherial air.

From every snowy breast was hung,
In graceful ease a golden lyre;
The muses at a distance sung,
While sportive loves increased the choir.

The sounds in pleasing cadence stealing,
Mov'd in the softest strain along,
They wak'd the chords of finest feeling,
And nature smiled at Fancy's song.
But through the strain was soft as guiles,
Which only o'er the senses stray,
Yet had I heard, in Devon's vales,
A sweeter and more melting lay.

And yet 'twas not my ear which caught
The notes of Fancy's magic art;
Oh' no! with gentler accents fraught,
I found them echoe'd from my heart.

For Mary oft the notes had breath'd,
Soothing with extacy my soul?
And Fancy in her strains had wreath'd
The melody from her she stole.

"Oh, Fancy! bear me back again,"
I gently sigh'd; for yet I lov'd
The memory of a lovelier strain,
Although it far inferior moved.

She heard me with a smiling eye,
Seeing she stole the song from you?
The source were pity caught her sigh
And rapture gained its dearest due.

Back then to earth with sun-shine wing
We flew the sons of air among,
Who all in musing silence seem'd
In transport at the lay she sung;
And sylphs conceiv'd they had but dream'd,
Since none had heard so sweet e'en Fancy sing.

My slumbers by the morning's glow
Were broken, and I wak'd to woe;
For Fancy could not breath the song
In swelling strain so warbling-long,
That you so true can tune alone,
To nature' bliss or pity's tone.

Then let me hear your voice for ever,
While sylphs advancing round you shine;
And from your rapturous notes divine,
Part my fond soul, Oh! never, never!
In your deep thrilling melody is given
So much of angels, pleasures warmest beam,
'Twould but increase the present joy of heaven,
And add to transports sleep—a deeper dream,

S. L. M.

Continued from the third Page.

pily disapointed; for whilst endeavouring to cross a very narrow channel on the east side of the island, with his canoe and the four negroes, after having procured the supply of fish intended for the ship, the canoe was unfortunately upset by a sudden force of the sea; the boat however, which was waiting to receive the present of fish, was fortunately in sight of the accident, and luckily proved the means of saving the lives of the whole, except one poor, negro, who was unfortunately drowned.

Madras.

NOVEMBER 4TH.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. R G. Betham, Master Attendant at Negapatam.

The Monsoon Rains commenced on Saturday, and have fallen in sufficient quantity for present purposes: Some heavy squalls occured on the first days of the Rain, but the Weather may be considered as having been moderate for the setting in of the Monsoon.

NOVEMBER, 11.

The weather continued unusually fine for the Season until Saturday, when it again assumed a threatening appearance; on that day the rain fell in considering quantity, attended by some very powerful gusts of wind; the weather since has been more moderate, but the rain has continued. There is now a supply equal to more than one-third the usual Monsoon fall.

We have the pleasure to announce to the friends of Captain Beadle, that the *William Miles* positively sails from Calcutta for Madras, homewardbound; and may be expected here early in the first week of January.

The Public Assembly for the present Month, takes place at the Pantheon this Evening.

The arrangements for the Races have been published; and there are only to be four days of Running, instead of five as formerly: the 19th of January has been fixed for the first day of the sport.

NOVEMBER 18.

It was stated not long since, on the authority of private accounts from England, that changes were about to be made in the Post Office Act, as it related to India: and it appears, that some Letters received in Calcutta by the *Mary*, mention this part of the Act as having positively been repealed; others state that it is only conditionally; & that some modified arrangement is to be substituted in its stead.

We have received a Prince of Wales's Island Gazette of the 2d of October; from which we learn that the Honorable Company's Ship *Bridgewater*, Captain Timmins from England 23d of April and St. Helena 29th of July, reached the Island on the 30th September; Bonaparte, it is stated, was in good health at the period of the departure of the *Bridgewater*.

PENANG.

OCTOBER 2,

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. Cracroft, to be High Sheriff of Prince of Wales' Island and it's Dependencies for the ensuing year.

English Extracts.

COSTUMES PARISIENNES.

White dresses are now universally adopted for the promenade; they are always made high, and worn without any other covering than a pelerine of the same material; these dresses are made tight to the shape, considerably longer than usual in the waist, and with long loose sleeves; they are trimmed either with muslin *roleaux*, between which are rows of soft muslin *bouillonè* or else a profusion of little narrow flounces; this last, though only a revived fashion, is at present most in favour.

Chapeaux, or more properly bonnets, for hats are not at present considered fashionable, are worn very large in the brim, and with small low crowns. Leghorn is in very great favour, as is also white and yellow straw. Gauzes of various descriptions, lain, spotted, striped and chequered, are likewise worn for bonnets, and crape is in much favour. Of all these materials, Leghorn is the only one which is worn without any tramming on the brim, all the others have either a *ruche* of ribband, or gauze, or a *bouillonè* of the latter, or a puffing of gauze, divided by abroad plait of ribband between each puff. All bonnets are adorned with flowers, which are worn in bouquets, or wreaths, roses, lilies, jasmines, laburnam, mignionette, and a variety of other flowers, are fashionable, but roses are more in favour than any of the others.

Full dresses are made of gauze over white satin; they are cut very low round the bust, and are trimmed either with *rouleaux* of white satin, bloud, or white satin *coquings*; they are in general gored, and the skirts moderately full Short sleeves are most prevalent; but they are of a very decorous length, as they come nearly half way down the arm. Fashionable colours are rose colour, pea-green, lilac, straw colour, and *panceau*; this last is a winter colour, but it is now fashionable.

LONDON COURIER, JULY 5,

The meeting of the Reformers at Stockport was attended by no less than 12000 persons. The object of all the petitions was an appeal to the people of Great Britain, and an invitation to form a national union. The question whether the people have, or not, the power of destroying the Bank was also agitated. Sir Charles Worseley, Baronet, addressed the people, saying that he was no orator, but a sincere reformer, and a zealous advocate for Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage. As for spies and informers, added he they may go and report what I say; I despise them. and I abhor the persons and the actions of the Sidmouths and the Castlereaghs, and the other like monsters.

Several resolutions were adopted, Lord Sidmouth was declared guilty of high treason, for having interrupted the petitions of the people, and prevented the communication between them and the Prince Regent.

It was resolved that a committee should be appointed in London, to prefer complaints against the Ministry.

That many a petition having been presented to Parliament without effect, there should be an assembly of delegates from every part of England, at Oldham, or any other place, for the purpose of ascertaining the best means for securing the rights of the people.

That an address should be made to the English nation, recommending a general union in the whole kingdom.

All the speeches on this occasions were replete with appeals to Liberty, to Equality, to Annual Parliaments, and Universal Suffrage.

A cap of liberty had been placed on the top of the flag staff, and was saluted with violent huzzas.

No meeting has yet been seen so firmly determined to accomplish the object of its resolutions.

It is apprehended that this spirit and enthusiasm may pervade the other provinces of the realm, and have fatal consequences for the public tranquility.

In several places, the workmen have revolted under pretence of claiming an increase of salary. Troops have been sent to Dalston and Cockermouth, where some of the inhabitants have also formed themselves into night-patroles,

LONDON COURIER, JULY 6

The Duke de Rovigo is arrived in London, the quarantine of the *Lewing*, on board of which he came, having been raised. He has engaged to quit England one month after landing. He is waiting here for his wife and family, and will return then to Smyrna, where he is called by ome commercial affairs.

A new comet was perceived on Saturday last. The heat has been excessive ever since.

PARIS, JULY 5.

On the 4th July, Mr. Councellor Moreau, and Mr. Deputy-Attorney General Mallet, attended by a Registrar and a Verger, entered again the domicil of Mr. Bavoux, where they proceeded, in his presence, to the taking off of the seals, and the search of papers. He himself pointed out those particular papers that they were looking for, They took away the notes and courses of lessons which had been the cause or the occasion of the disorderly conduct of the students.

The students held in custody at the prison of *La Force* are treated with great regard. Orders have been given to that effect by Mr. Attorney General Bellart, in terms rather remarkable. *Treat them like* (gentils-hommes) *noblemen*, did he say to the jailor.

A horrid catastrophe has converted into mourning the magnificent *fete* which was taking place this day at Tivoli, The Aeostat of Madame Blanchard had no sooner crossed the garden, when it took fire at a very great elevation. The Areonautic skiff fell in the street *de Provence*, and the unfortunate female traveller was carried lifeless to Tivoli,

The speculators of the *fete* have offered the whole of their receipts to Madame. Blanchard's family, to which sum every person present added something on leaving the garden. The fire-works were not let off.

A duel, at which humanity must shudder, had occurred between two brothers of the name of *Feret*, manufacturers at Rome The Court of Assizes has just acquitted him who had been brought before them as guilty of the death of his brothe . This Court it seems has thought proper to follow the jurisprudence recently consecrated by the Court *de Cassation*.

JULY 9.

Two Frenchmen, of the name of Robert and Lagreste, have been ordered to be shot at Buenos Ayres.

The stormy wheather which occurred from the 5th to the 6th instant, has extended to the ocean on the north. The navigation in the channel has been extremely perilous, and the packets under the necessity of remaining at sea for three days. Several persons have been struck by the lightning.

Six hundred men, under the command of Colonel Macdermot, and as many under that of Col. Begg, are to leave Dublin about the 15th or 17th, to go and join the Independents in South America.

JOAN OF ARC.

An edict of Louis XIII. datedin, June 1614, decrees, in the tenth article that females, descended from the brothers of Joan of Are, shall no longer ennoble their husbands. It appears, therefore, that her nieces had been honoured with the singular privilege of transitive nobility.

Portuguess Sinecures.—On the authority of the Duc de Chatelet, in his "*Voyage en Portugal*," we learn, that at the time when the Marquis de Pombal was promoted to be Prime Minister of that kindgom, the number of clerks and other gentlemen of the quill in the different public offices, amounted to *twenty-two thousand*! "The Marquis," he adds, "had the courage to attack that army of vampyres, and reduced it to—*thirty-two* individuals?" When will the English have such a Minister?

The Tenant to his Landlord hied,
And told his tale of poverty;
"I pardon you," the Landlord cried,
"Your clothes are *Rent enough* I see."

A Barister famous for puning and fun
Once went to his Landlord and said,
"Good Sir! I am ruined, as sure as a gun,
And also your rent is unpaid."
The Barrister turned on his heel as he spoke,
And the Landlord looked wonderful queer,
To see him all rags, but nonsed with the Joke,
Said, "Yes you are *rent in arrear*."

Buonaparte's round table, the top of which is made of Porcelain of Sevres, representing the Grecian warriors, in the middle of whom is the bust of Alexander the Great, now contributes to ornament the Pavillion at Brighton.

It is of course to be presumed, that this article of private property was *purchased*; but by whatever means it came to be appropriated to the adornment of the luxurious palace of the Royal Personage to whom it now appertains, we cannot consider that any thing that belonged to a man fallen from the pinnacle of human glory, to the degraded condition of a prisoner and an exile, can be a very appropriate ornament for the voluptuous retirement of Royalty. It would be almost as consistent to set up a *memento mori* in a ball-room.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The magistrates of the Frome division have lately seized upwards of 300 deficient weights in Frome and no less than eighty in the village of Rode. Many of the individuals had from ten to fifteen false weights, and the magistrates convicted them in the full penalty.

NORFOLK.

A meeting was lately held at Norwich of the principal manufacturers, dyers, &c. for the purpose of forming an Association for the prevention and detection of frauds and embezzlements, which appear to have reached an alarming extent.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, FROM THE YEAR 1801 TO DECEMBER 1818.

David Scott, Esq: disqualified in September 1801.
John Hunter, Esq: died in 1802.
Sir John Smith Burgess, died in 1803.
Sir Lionel Darell, died in 1803.
George Tatem, Esq: went out by rotation in 1803, and not re-elected.
William Adair Jackson, Esq. died in 1804.
Stephen Williams, Esq: died in 1805.
William Devaynes, Esq: went out by rotion in 1805, and not re-elected.
Paul le Mesurier, Esq: died in 1806.
George Woodford Thellusson, Esq: went out by rotation in 1806, and not re-elected.
Sir Stephen Lushington, died in 1806.
Simon Fraser, Esq: went out by rotation in 1807, and retired.
Thomas Parry, Esq: went out by rotation in 1807, and not re-elected.
Sir William Bensley, died in 1809.
John Manship, Esq: disqualified in 1809.
John Travers, Esq: died in 1809.
Sir Francis Baring, died in 1810.
John Roberts, Esq: died in 1810.
Robert Williams Esq: died in 1812.
Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe died in 1813.
George Millet, Esq: went out by rotation in 1813, and retired.
Robert Thornton, Esq: went out by rotation in 1814, and retired.
Charles Mills, Esq: disqualified in 1815.
Abram Robarts, Esq: disqualified in 1815.
Rober Clerk, Esq: died in 1815.
Richard Parry, Esq: died in 1817.
Richard Twining, Esq: disqualified in 1817.
J. A. Bannerman, Esq: disqualified in 1817.
John Lumsden, Esq: died in 1818.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 15, a paper was read from S. Babington, Esq: "On the geology of the country between Tellichery and Madras."

The face of the country in general below the ghauts is marked by low rounded hills, composed of a porous substance called, by Buchanan, laterite. The mountains denominated ghauts, and the other mountains traversed in the course of his journey, the author describes as consisting of granite, gneiss, mica, slate, &c. varieties of hornblende rock sometimes containing garnet, and in one place cyanite. The Carnatic, or country east of the estearn ghauts, is flat, as though it had been once covered by the sea; and in digging a well about two miles from the coast, a stratum of brown clay was first cut through to the depth of about five feet, then a stratum of bluish black clay nearly 30 feet,

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1819.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

containing beds of oyster, cockle, and other shells; and at about 37 feet from the surface water is obtained.

EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE AFRICA—JOURNEY TO TOMBUCTOO.

A French naval officer recently brought advices to England from Major Gray, employed by the English government to travel in the interior of Africa. Major Gray left the river Gambia in the month of April, 1818. On the 1st November following he was at Bondou, a negro country situated near the river Senegal, were he was detained by the evil disposition of the inhabitants, & from the want of trading articles, till the 15th of the same month, when he proceeded with his expedition to the village of Bakel, in the Serracolet country. He there put himself under the protection of the French government brig Argus, which vessel was to stop a year in that country. At this period Major Gray received no news for a whole month from the surgeon-major of the expedition, whom he had sent to Sego, to solicit the protection of the king of Bambarras. Mr. Adrien, a man of colour, and interpreter to Major Gray, who had gone to St. Louis, Senegal, for trading articles, left the beginning of the last month to join the expedition. On the 18th of November last, Major Gray was in very good health, though he had unfortunately lost the greater part of his white men, and all the animals of burden, but he had not abandoned all hopes of succeeding in his mission. He had already penetrated 300 leagues into the interior of the country.

It is stated in a Paris paper, that a young French traveller, nephew of Count Mollieu, ex-minister, has succeeded in reaching Tombuctoo by way of Senegal. His family has just received a letter from him, in which he announces his safe arrival in that celebrated town, hitherto unknown to Europeans, and which the unfortunate Mungo Park twice vainly attempted to reach. [*Assiatic Journal for June.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW TIMES.

Sir—I perceive that Mr. Huskisson, in Monday's debate, endeavoured to recommend a metallic standard of currency to England, by the example of the Continental Nations, an example which is in every instance inapplicable to our actual situation.

Russia, he says, is endeavouring to revert to a metallic standard. True; but her assignats had been issued to a vast excess: I defy any man to prove that our Bank paper is excessive.

The same of Austria—the same of Prussia—

But Mr. Huskisson's greatest error appears to me to be in holding up to us the example of *France!* France, he says, in a financial point of view, is in a state of comparative power and prosperity!! Surely Mr. Huskisson cannot have forgotten the "Letter on the Taxation of the French Empire, by an American," (Mr. Walsh) which made so much noise here during the war. Mr. Walsh shewed that "*l' Art de travailler les Peuples en Finance*, the art of oppressing a People by Schemes of Taxation," was "carried to the utmost pitch of perfection" by the financiers of Buonaparte. These same individual men now reign over that wretched country in the name of Louis XVIII. Their financial schemes are exactly the same now as they were then. The people of France are just as miserably oppressed. Not a single tax has been since remitted, but many new ones have been imposed; and how such a country can be held up to our admiration in finance, or in any thing else, that depends on the will of its present revolutionary Ministers, I am at a loss to conceive.

Above all I am astonished that Mr. Huskisson should speak as if France maintained establishments corresponding with her rank among the Powers of Europe—let me ask what sort of *Church* Establishment she maintains? The whole Christian world is scandalised at the misery, poverty, and contempt with which the French Clergy are overwhelmed. Let me ask what has been done to indemnify the loyal *Nobility* so cruelly, wickedly, and infamously robbed and plundered? If the revenues of France cannot answer these sacred claims on them, they must be miserably deficient—if they are wilfully diverted from such objects to serve purposes of corruption and disloyalty, the French financiers must be traitors.

As our English notions of what ought to be done with our revenue differ so widely from the notions entertained by Buonaparte's financiers, it is not surprising that our modes of raising that revenue should be also different. The French have a metallic currency, because they cannot get any thing better; I I don't see why that is to make me hesitate at taking a Bank-note, or doubt the honour and integrity of the Bank of England. I am, Sir.

Your humble Servant,

Anglus.

DEFAULTERS.

The result of the Derby and Oaks stakes this year, at Epsom, has proved fatal to more sporting characters of every description than has ever been recollected either before or since the days of the celebrated Eclipse. Considerably above three hundred thousand pounds, we are informed, have been won and lost on this speculation; and those who, to use the phraseology of the turf, had been deemed knowing ones, are now, through a reverse of fortune, become *levanters*—or, in other words, *defaulters*.

The cause which has produced this unexpected change in affairs, can only be attributed to taking that side in betting, hitherto generally successful, namely, the field. The betting on the Derby stakes was 5 to 2 against the Duke of Portland's colt, Tiresias, by Soothsayer, out of Pledge; 17 started; and 2 to 1 against Mr. Thornhill's bay filly, by Scrub, out of Goosander; eleven started. On the Oaks stakes, therefore, from the unexpected success of these two horses, those who bet the odds against them, as favourites, notwithstanding they had so great a number of well-known good ones to oppose them, became very unsuccessful. According to custom, the first Monday after every great stakes, (such as those of Newmarket, Epsom, York. Doncaster Ascot, &c. &c.) is, what is termed, settling day, when all business relative to money transactions, and matters of dispute, are adjusted at the Grand Mart, at Tattersall's. Monday last, therefore was the settling day for the Derby and Oaks at Epsom of the preceding week, when every usual precaution was taken by the proprietors (Messrs. Tattersall), to preclude, if possible, injuries from pickpockets. The business of the day commenced at the usual time of opening the betting-room, and although it was well known that the tide of fortune had not been propitions to some, it is impossible to imagine the bustle and confusion which took place. Defaulters of every description were found, from 10*l.* to upwards of 10,000*l.* It generally happens on a settling day, the little betting men losers, are not much looked after and if they absent themselves from the room in future, their debts are thus easily liquidated; but the case is different when the grandees and higher order of the turf cannot pay, as many of them, for large amounts, declared they could not on this occasion. In consequence, great inconvenience has been experienced by many of those who have staked nearly, if not quite, their whole property upon the late matches. On Monday it was found that several who had lost thousands did not make their appearance at all; others, equally unsuccessful, did attend the room, and notwithstanding their acknowledged integrity, expressed their incapability of paying their losses. Many came to the room, received all their winnings, and immediately disappeared, leaving their losses unliquidated. Some there are who have paid all, without receiving any; and other who have paid none because they have not, nor do not expect to receive the amount of their successful speculations. One sporting character, of great notoriety, who has lost considerably above 13,000*l.* actually went to the room early in the day, collected part of his winnings, amounting to upward of 4,000*l.* and has since absconded. Thus stands the present state of the sporting world, so far as relates to horse racing. This sudden change of affairs has determined the frequenters of the betting-room not to make any further engagement on the ensuing great stakes. [*N. Times June* 7.

Cachemere Goats.—The following information respecting the celebrated wool goats from Cachemere has been received from Marseilles, dated May 26:—

"These animals, which were at one time supposed to be sheep, at another time goat-sheep, a third time goats, and a fourth time antelopes, are nothing else than real goats nearly resembling those of our country, in their general conformation, in their movements, and in their habits. Ther horns are more or less large, the greater part being straight; there are some however turned backward. Their fleece is composed of long hair mingled with short hair resembling down growing near the skin. On examination, it was discovered to be fine andfit for making a beautiful stuff, when manufactured by expert artists. It cannot yet be determined whether it grows in equal quantity on each animal, at least until the animals are refreshed and accustomed to the climate. The fleece is chiefly white: there is some long black hair growing about the head and neck of some; on others it grows in different spots on the body. Their fleeces are thick growing very long, and covering even the legs. In consequence of the long journeys, the animals have suffered much; a good number have however been preserved by the care taken of them during their quarantine in the lazaretto of Marseilles. They are now scattered on the hills around Allanch, where they thrive much from the use of excellent pasture and good air. M. Anredèe Jaubert has arrived at Toulon with the remainder of the flock, which is to be brought into France. They will pass the quarantine in the lazaretto of this city.

[*The Times,—June* 7.

American Extracts.

Correspondence between Captain Biddle and Lord Cochrane.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser, May 19.]

Translated from the Ministerial Gazette of Chili, of the 23d of January 1819, for the New York Gazette.

The U. S. frigate Ontario, Captain Biddle, having left Valparaaiso suddenly on the 31st ultimo, which, having excited various rumours, we now publish, for the satisfacttion of all, the literal correspondence between the Vice-Admiral of the naval forces of Chili (Lord Cochrane) and Captain Biddle.

No. 1.—Copy of a letter from Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated Valparaiso. Dec. 17, 1818.

Sir—I have been much flattered with the visit with which you have honored me, and and which I consider as an honor done me, in consequence of the station I hold as commander in chief of the naval forces of the government of Chili. I cannot forget the respect due to you, and will call to see you the first opportunity.

The fulfilling my duty to the government I have the honor to serve is superior to all personal consideration, and I therefore beg permission to remind you, that from the length of time you have been in public service, you cannot have been left ignorant of the fact, that when vessels of war of a foreign nation enter friendly ports, it has always been the custom to give a public salute to that flag. I know of but one exception, which was, when the American frigate Essex arrived at Gibraltar in the year 1802, which vessel omitted to salute the flag of Lord Keith, who was then the English Admiral on command at that station. The latter was of opinion that it was the duty of the commander of the Essex to fire the customary salute, or if he refused, he should leave the port immediately, Instead of saluting, the Essex left the port but, on the arrival of Com. Truxton he not only saluted the vessel which bore the Admiral's flag, but, by the order of the same Commodore, the Essex left Algezira for Gibraltar, and was ordered to fulfil the compliment, not only for his former omission, but for his anterior return

For my part, I have no personal sentiments on this subject; but allow me to assure you of my profound respect for your government and your persons.

No. 2.—Capt. Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated on board the Ontario, before Valparaiso Dec. 28, 1818.

Sir.—In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to state, that the visit which I made to your Lordship on my arrival, was in the capicity of an officer of the U. States Navy, and as a mark of my respect for the commanding officer of the naval forces of the Chilian government.

I know well that when a vessel of war arrives in a foreign port, it is customary to fire a public salute, and my knowledge of this circumstance was what induced me, when I entered this port in January, to give formal advice of my arrival to the Governor, and notify to him, that I would fire the customary salute if it would be answered with an equal number of guns. My offer to salute was not accepted, and consequently, your Lordship, will see with how much propriety, I excuse myself from not doing it. I have the honor to be,&c.

No. 3—*From Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated Valparaiso, Dec.* 28, 1818.

Sir—I have received the letter with which you favored me in answer to mine of yesterday, and beg permission to observe, that being ignorant of the rules of the American Government as respects the number of guns with which its commanders are authorized to fire, in answering the salutes of foreign vessels of war who enter their ports, if you will give me *your word of honour* that the American commanders uniformly, without considering the comparative rank or the locality, to answer with an equal number of guns the salute of all foreign men of war, I will give new orders that your salute shall be answered in the same way. Moreover, as in all other services with which I have had communications, it is customary that the Admiral's vessel should answer with two guns less, the salute of the foreign vessels of war, which do not bear the insignia of a corresponding rank. my instructions, until this moment, have been conformably thereto.

The alteration of the usual mode of procedure, in similar circusmstances, (as respects the United States) must he regulated by the communication which you made me on the subject. I have the honour, &c.

No. 4—*Capt. Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated on board the Ontario, Dec.* 28, 1818.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive the communication with which your lordship honered me this morning. The object of my former letter was to excuse myself entirely from making the salute, and consequently it is not necessary to knew whether the salute of the Ontario shall be answered with an equal or a less number of guns. When a government vessel enters a foreign port, the salute is a mere matter of courtesy, and entirely arbitrary—it is sometimes practiced, and at others it is omitted. With respect to to what your lordship informs me relative to the U. S. frigate the Essex, I beg leave to inform your lordship, that your statement is erroneous; for Com. Truxton never commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean; and I am persuaded that my friend Captain Bainbridge, who commanded the Essex in 1802, would not have suffered himself to be ordered to leave the port in the manner you state.

I have the honor, &c.

No.—5 Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated Valparaiso, same date.

Sir—The letter with which you favored me this morning, and in which you inform me that your visit was in 'your capacity of officer of the U. S. Navy, and as a mark of yonr respect of the officer who commands the naval forces of the Chilian government,' you leave me to understand, that in omitting the salute, you could have no intention of failing in the respect you owe the Chilian flag; the more so, when in the sentence which follows, you plainly confess that you knew, 'that when a vessel of war entered a foreign port, it is customary to fire a salute; and that the knowledge of this circumstance induced you, when you entered this port in Jan. ultimo, to give formal advice of your arrival to the Governor, and gave him notice that you would fire the customary salute if it would he answered with an equal number of guns. Imagine, then my

astonishment! on receiving this evening, your written declaration in which you state, 'that the object of your letter was to excuse yourself entirely from making the salute, and consequently it was not necessary to know whether the vessel under your command should be answered with an equal or less number of guns.'

This is a public affair, but imagine sir what were my personal feelings, when I find that you add, in the same letter, that 'When a government vessel enters a foreign port, the salute is merely a matter of courtesy—it is entirely arbitrary—that it is at times practiced, and at others omitted.

Conceive, sir, Irepeat, what are my particular feelings, when 1 compare your last communication with one of your former ones, in which you state, that 'When a vessel of war arrives in a foreign port, it was customary to fire a salute.' When I compare this with the offer which you made to the Governor on your arrival in January, to make the customary salute if it wonld be answered with an equal number of guns—when I compare this with the knowledge I have (and which is incontrovertible) that in no part of a civilized nation, the power which is saluted eever, answers with an equal number of guns.

As respects the affair at Gibraltar, which I mentioned in my letter, I have not erred in fact, although I may perhaps, have been mistaken as to particulars of no importance:

I plainly perceive the very unfavourable predicament in which you are placed; and you cannot feel it more sensibly than I do. But this will deprive me of doing that, which, before the receipt of your last letter, would have given me great satisfaction, and that is of returning your visit, which I cannot now do consistently with my feelings, untill an explanation conciliates the apperent contradictions which exist in your public letters. Your, &c.

No. 6.—Lord Cochrane to Capt. Biddle, dated Dec. 30.

In consequence of the respect and consideration which in your first letter, you manifested for the Chilian government, and the amicable intercourse which subsists, and which I hope will long continue between the United States and this country. I have to request of you, in the event of your intention soon to leave the port, to be pleased to postpone your departure until after the sailing of the squadron

No. 7.—Capt. Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated December 30.

In answer to your Lordship's letter, I have the honour to in form you, that although I am anxious to put to sea without delay, and notwithstanding I had it in contemplation to sail, this morning; yet, as I am desirous to accede to whatever may be agreeable to the Chilian government as far as it is in my power, I have determined to remain in port during this day; but it will be my indispensable duty to sail to morrow, and I hope that the delay of this day will be sufficient to accomplish the views of the Chilian government; and, to speak the truth, as my object is to double Cape Horn, it seems to me that my departure cannot be in any way prejudicial to the views of the squadron. I have the honour. &c.

LAW REPORT.

VICE CHANCELOR'S COURT, JUNE. 9.

HAY AND WIFE v. RICHARDS.

Mr. *Bell* stated, that he had to apply to the Court for an injunction to restrain the defendant from pursuing the plaintiffs in an action at law, for the amount of a bond given by Mrs. Hay. when Miss Clarke, to the defendant, a lady who was some years older than her, and who had been her companion for several years prior to the time of the grant in 1815. The grounds on which he would rest this application was, of undue influence on the part of the defendant, who contributed to involve the plaintiff, during the years which she lived with her as a companino, in much debt, and who afterwards took a bond for 1600l. as the preamble of it stated, for money lent and expended, which it was evidence could not be the case, as it was admitted, that no money transactions had taken place between these ladies, who were described as having lived together a sisters for some time; I no money transaction had taken place between them, it was evident that the consideration, as stated in the bond, was void, and that the defendant had no just ground for the demand.

Mr. *Barber* followed on the same side, and argued, that from the nature of the transaction, as recorded by the bond, the Court was bound to grant the injunction.

Mr. *Wetherell*, on behalf of the defendent. contended, that the balance or money specified by the bond having been a voluntary gift of Miss Clarke to Miss Richards, the injunction could not be ordered by the Court. The present application was made for the purpose of preventing the defendant from proceeding at law for the recovery of a bond amounting to 1600l. which had been granted to her by Mrs. Hay, when Miss Clarks. It appeared from the documents produced in the case, that the defendant, Miss Richards, had lived for four years as companion with Miss Clarke, who became attached to her, and who th erefore, desirous of placing her in a state of independence, gave her some shares in a brewery at Plymouth, amounting in value to about 1600l. In consequence of some family arrangements, which affected this brewery, Miss Clarke afterwards applied to the defendant, who then gave back her interest in those shares. and at the same time took a bond for the amount of the value of the shares. The recital of the bond contained the statement of the considerations for which the bond had been granted, which were said to be for money lent and expended on behalf of Miss Clarke. Major Hay had since married Miss Clarke, and the present application was on his behalf, for the purpose of having the gift of his wife rescinded. The only ground which could be assigned as cause for the present application, was, that the gift of Miss Clarke was granted when she was not aware of the nature of the transaction, and when she was under the influence of the defendant. But this could not be established, for the deed of gift of the shares of the brewery and the bond which was given on the revocation of the former deed. were not drawn up by the attorney of the defendant, but by the solicitor of Miss Clarke. The first deed was also drawn up without the privity of the defendant, who at the time, was ignorant of the gift which the plaintiff, then 27 years af age, intended to present to her. With respect to the insertion of the words, in consideration of money lent and expended, they were not unusual expressions in the preamble of a bond, and they were intended to mean, valuable consideration, which the surrender of the shares certainly was. Under these circumstances, he certainly saw no reasons for the Court to prevent the defendant from pursuing her just right in a Court of Law.

Mr. *Knight* followed on the same side.

The Vice Chancellor, after a luminous review of the case, was of opinion, that the amount of the bond, with interest, should be paid into Court before the first day of Michaelmas next; and that the case should be reserved for the further direction of the Court, after the examination of the solicitors who prepared the deed and the bond should be taken.

LOWER CANADA.

The Session of the Legislature of Lower Canada was prorogued on the 24th of April, without the Governor and the two Heuses coming to any better understanding, by the following Address from the Governor:

"*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly*:

"I came to this Province to take the Government of his Majesty's Dominions in North America, with a sincere desire of carrying into practice the intentions and liberal views of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to promote. by every practicable measure, their general prosperity, to improve their natural resources, and the individual happiness of his Majesty's people.

"A reasonable hope and expectation was entertained by me, in accepting this command, that I should meet. in those pursuits, with the cheerful support of every well-informed person, who could appreciate in his own mind my motives in undertaking the charge.

"With these impressions on my mind, and with full confidence on your zeal, your loyalty. and your local knowledge of the public and private interests of the country. I met you on your legislative duties. and have most patiently attended to your proceedings during a long Session, which I am now to close by prorogation.

"You, Gentleman of the Legislative Council, have not disappointed my hopes, and I beg to return you my thanks for the zeal and alacrity you have shewn in all that more immediately belongs to your Body.

"It is with much concern I feel myself compelled to say, that I cannot express to you, Gentlemen of the Assembly, the same satisfaction, nor my approbation at the general result of your labours (at the expense of so much valuable time). and of the public principles upon which they rest, as recorded on your Journals.

"You proceeded, upon the documents which I laid before you, to vote a part of the sum required for the expenses of the year 1819, but the Bill of Appropriation which you passed, was founded upon such principles, that it appears from the Journals of the Upper House, to have been most constituationally rejected: his Majesty's Government has been thus left without the necessary supplies for supporting the Civil Administration of the Provinces for the ensuing year, notwithstanding the voluntary offer and pledge given to his Majesty, by the resolve of your House of the 13th of February, 1810.

"*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentleman of the House of Assembly*:

"I recommend to you, by Special Message, the consideration of the Judicature Act, for such amendment as should appear necessary to remedy any inconvenience which time and experience, in the course of the administration of justice, may have pointed out as expedient; and I much regret that this important object has not been brought so far to an issue as would have enabled me to transmit the result of your proceedings to his Majesty's Ministers, that the opinions and assistance of the Law Officers of the Crown in England might have been obtained in aid of the local knowledge and practical experience of those characters in this Province who have had the best opportunity of studying and understanding the subject. I trust, however. that you will be prepared to proceed effectually thereon at an early day of the next Session.

"It is with some reluctance I have given the Royal Assent to the Militia Bill, from a principle being introduced into it of which I do not approve.

"The information given me of the inconvenience which would arise from losing certain services specially reposed in them, for which no other provision is made by law, has induced me to assent to it in confidence that it will be amended in the next Session of the Legislature, The necessity of placing this local and consi[illegible] Military force under proper and efficient regulations by law, is strongly impressed on my mind, and no impediment should be in the way of assisting it whether embodied or sedentary, with the service of half-pay officers settled in the Province, or others from the regular forces, as well as those of enterprising young men drawn from the cities or towns on any emergency.

"The population of this province affords excellent materials for a defensive army, but a general and proper selection of officers is necessary to make it formidable to an active and enterprising enemy, and that selection must in all cases belong to the Executive power only.

"The present time affords you an opportunity of maturely deliberating on these important objects, and on others essentialy necessary to be better considered. I recommend particularly to your attention as individuals, the value of your Constitution of Government, which affords the most complete and ample protection and freedom of person and property that can possibly be desired, and superior to every system of Government enjoyed by any colony that has heretofore existed, your sister colony of Upper Canada excepted. And as branches of the Legislature, it is of the first importance that you should fully understand your constitutional rights; that privilege may not come into question with prerogative, and that while you maintain those rights which respectively belong to you by the Constitution, you may be equally careful of encroaching on each other, and respectively pay a due regard to the rights of the Crown. I shall lay before his Majesty's Ministers the proceedings of the Session and a general state of the Revenue, the expenses, agriculture and commerce of the province, and request instruction on such points as may be necessary to be more fully understood, that difference of opinion amongst those who ought to have only one object in view, may, as much as possible, be avoided."

AMERICAN PAPERS.

[FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PAPERS OF THE 17TH OF MAY]

Extract of a Proclamation issued by the Revolutionary Chief St. Luis (Deputy), in South America, after the execution of a number of Spanish Officers (prisoners) alleged to have been detected in a murderous conspiracy:—

"No more hospitality to Spaniards. They are a dishonour to the human species. They deserve no more consideration than the wild beasts of the forest."

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 7.

Mr. Graham and his family arrived in this city on Saturday, and yesterday embarked on board the frigate Congress. Captain Henly. The British ship Forth, with Mr. Bagot and family on board, sailed early on Tuesday morning for England.

[FROM A CHARLESTON PAPER OF THE 15TH MAY.]

From Port-au-Prince.—We learn, by the arrival of the brig Aureilla, that a Hayti-an frigate was fitting out to convey General Boyer and suite to Jeremie, at which place a considerable force had been concentrated to commence active operations against Gomra.

We have seen a gentleman just arrived from Havannah, who relates that Admiral Popham was at that place with three 74's and two frigates; that he was making arrangements with the Governor for the transfer of the Island of Cuba, which, it was reported, had been ceded to the British Government. (A letter received in this city a few days past confirms the above report, and further states, that implicit faith was put in the rumour, when it was ascertained that it originated from a letter of the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of St. James, to his friend in Havannah.)

[*The Times*,—*June* 10.

Selections.

PRECEDENCY DUE TO WOMEN.

It has been doubted whether a mean woman, marrying a nobleman, retains the privilege due to her by her husband, who has been degraded by forfeiture, or otherwise. And Corbin cites a decision, 37. August, 1698, whereby it was resolved, that she retains still her former privilege, since crimes are personal, which also is the custom in Scotland. It has also been doubted abroad, whether a noblewoman marrying a plebeian, and thereby losing the precedency due to her birth, if she marry a gentleman in the second marriage, she will thereby recur to her first dignity, the person to whom she lost the first dignity being dead, and it was found that she could not; for, in law, that which is once extinct does not revive, and therefore women in such cases take restitution, as they call them, or procure a warrant from the King, for that effect. A noblewoman would not lose her precedency by marrying a plebeian; but the doubt behoved to be thus stated, viz. Whether a noblewoman marrying a nobleman of inferior degree, would recover her first dignity, she marrying thereafter a gentleman, or whether a Knight or Baronet's lady marrying a plebeian, could therefore recover her dignity if she marry a gentleman? for we conceive a Knight or Baronets's lady doth not, like a nobleman, retain her precedency when she marries a person of mean quality, and we think neither of them would recover their former dignity without a special warrant. We find that the Commissioners ordered to regulate Queen Anne's funeral, did, upon the 20th of May, 1619, declare, that the Ladies of the Privy Chamber should, in time of mourning, take their places as if the Queen was living, till the funeral was ended; and that the Queen's chamberers should, for the present funeral, go before Countesses women, without prejudice to them any time hereafter. It is fit to observe, that the wives and daughters of Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, &c. do take the same place that their husband's sons do. And we find in the Herald's Office of England, an establishment settled thus amongst women, by Jasper Duke of Bedford, and other noblemen, warranted from Henry IV.

The wives of Dukes of the blood royal; the wives of other Dukes; the wives of the eldest sons of Dukes of the blood royal; the daughters of Dukes of the blood royal; the wives of Marquisses the wives of the eldest sons of Dukes; the daughters of Dukes; Countesses; the wives of the eldest sons of Marquisses; the daughters of Marquisses; the—

wives of the younger sons of Dukes; the wives of the elder sons of Earls; the daughters of Earls; the wives of Viscounts; the wives of the younger sons of Marquisses; the wives of Barons (that is to say our Lords); the wives of the eldest sons of Viscounts; the daughters of Viscounts; the wives of the younger sons of Earls; the wives of the eldest sons of Barons (our Lords); the daughters of Barons; the wives of Knights Bannerets; the wives of the younger sons of Lords; the wives of Knights Bachelors; the wives of the eldest sons of Knights Bannerets; the daughters of Bannerets; the wives of the eldest sons of Knights Bachelors; the daughters of Knights ...ors; Queen's maids of honour; the ...ves of the younger sons of Baronets; the wives of the younger sons of Knights Bachelors; the wives of Esquires; the wives of Gentlemen; the daughters of Esquires; the daughters of Gentleman; the wives of Citizens; the wives of Burgesses.

From all which it is to be observed, that the wife of the eldest son of any degree takes place before daughters of the same degree, and both of them take place of the younger son's wife of the preceding degree. Thus the lady of the eldest son of a Marquis precedes the daughters of a Marquis, and both precede the ladies of Dukes's younger sons; and the wife of a next degree, as a Countess, precedes the lady of the eldest son of the preceding degree as of a Marquis, and the daughter of a Marquis; this holds, not only in comparing degrees amongst themselves, but also in comparing families of the same degree amongst themselves: as, for instance, though the Marquis of Douglas's lady would give place to the Marquis of Huntly's lady, yet the wife of the Marquis of Douglas's eldest son would take place of the Marquis of Huntley's daughter. Though of old, in Scotland, the wives of Lords did contend, that they had the precedency from the daughters of Earls; yet since the letter written by King Charles I. at his coronation, they follow the custom of England in preferring the Earl's daughter, who takes place immediately after her eldest brother's wife. Though the daughter of a Marquis gives place to the wives of eldest sons of all Marquisses, yet if that daughter be an heiress, and the daughter of an elder Marquis, then she takes place of the wives of the eldest sons of all younger Marquisses. It is likewise observable, that since this ranking under Henry IV. there are several new additions: for after the wives of Lords' eldest sons, and Lords' daughters, are ranked the wives of Privy Councillors and Judges, wives of the youngers sons of Viscounts and of Lords or Barons, the wives of Bannerets, the wives of the Knights of the Bath, and the wives of Knights Bachelors, &c.

ART. VI. *Rhododaphne*: or the Thessalian Spell. A Poem. Crown 8vo. pp. 181. 7s. Boards. Hookham. 1818.

This is a very elegant little work. It is a Grecian fairy tale, which required considerable knowledge of *erotic antiquity* in the author and no ordinary command of the lighter graces, of versification.

All the charm of the story would be destroyed by any thing like an abstract of its brief but ingenious contents; and for the same reason, viz. the fear of diminishing the pleasure of the reader and the just attractiveness of the poet, we shall abstain from any quotation which would reveal the main incidents of Rhododaphne. The book, indeed, short as it is, abounds in passages which, from the general nature of their subjects, may be more fairly and properly extracted than any of the component parts of the tale itself. Our readers will easily form their judgment of the merits of this writer, who reminds us of the anonymous author of the "Bridal of Triermain," * from the subjoined specimens.

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* This work, our readers well know, was published anonymously: but, very recently, we have seen it, and "Harold the Dauntless," advertized as the now acknowleged compositions of the renowned Walter Scott, Esq.

The scene is Greece.

'Eve came, and twilight's balmy hour;
Alone, beneath the cedar bower,
The lovers sate, in converse dear
Retracing many a backward year
Their infant sports in field and grove,
Their mutual tasks, their dawning love,
Their mingled tears of past distress,
Now all absorbed in happiness;
And oft would Fancy intervene.
To throw, on many a pictured scene
Of life's untrodden path, such gleams
Of golden light, such blissful dreams,
As in young Love's enraptured eye
Hope almost made reality.
'So in that dear accustomed shade,
With Ladon flowing at their feet,
Together sate the youth and maid,
In that uncertain shadowy light
When day and darkness mingling meet,
Her bright eyes ne'er had seemed so bright,
Her sweet voice ne'er had seemed so sweet,
As then they seemed. Upon his neck
Her head was resting, and her eyes
Where raised to his, for no disguise
Her feelings knew; untaught to check,
As in these days more worldly wise,
The heart's best purest sympathies.'

After this Arcadian sketch of love and romance, let us next behold a more varied picture.

——— 'Tis she;
The magic maid of Thessaly,
'Tis Rhododaphne! By the spell,
That ever round him dwelt, opprest,
He bowed his head upon his breast,
And o'er his eyes his hand he drew,
That fatal beauty's sight to shun.
Now from the orient heaven the sun
Had clothed the eastward waves with fire:
Right from the west the fair breeze blew:
The full sails swelled, and sparkling through
The sounding sea the vessel flew:
With wine and copious cheer the crew
Caroused. the damsel o'er the lyre
Her rapid fingers lightly flung,
And thus, with feigned obedience, sung:—
'"The Nereid's home is calm and bright,
The ocean-depths below,
Where liquid streams of emerald light
Through caves of coral flow.
She has a lyre of silver strings
Framed on a pearly shell,
And sweetly to that lyre she sings
The shipwrecked seaman's knell.
'"The ocean-snake in sleep she binds;
The dolphins round her play:
His purple conch the Triton winds
Responsive to the lay:
Protyous and Phorcis, sea-gods old,
Watch by her coral cell,
To hear, on watery echoes rolled,
The shipwrecked seaman's knell."'—

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'She rose, and loosed her radiant hair,
And raised her golden lyre in air,
The lyre, beneath the breeze's wings,
As if a spirit swept the strings,
Breathed airy music, sweet and strange,
In many a wild phantastic change.
Most like a daughter of the Sun
She stood: her eyes all radiant shone
With beams unutterably bright;
And her long tresses, loose and light,
As on the playful breeze they rolled,
Flamed with rays of burning gold.'

We are, however, scarcely fulfilling our promise of selecting common-places from this small but well-stocked poetical store-house.

'Hast thou, in some safe retreat,
Waked and watched, to hear the roar
Of breakers on the wind-swept shore?
Go forth at morn. The waves, that beat
Still rough and white when blasts are o'er,
May wash, all ghastly, to thy feet
Some victim of the midnight storm.
From that drenched garb and pallid form
Shrink not: but fix thy gaze, and see
Thy own congenial destiny.
For him, perhaps, an anxious wife
On some far coast o'erlooks the wave:
A child, unknowing of the strife
Of elements, to whom he gave
His last fond kiss, is at her breast:
The skies are clear, the seas at rest
Before her, and the hour is nigh
Of his return; but black the sky
To him, and fierce the hostile main,
Have been. He will not come again.
But yesterday, and life, and health,
And hope, and love, and power, and wealth,
Were his: to-day, in one brief hour,
Of all his wealth, of all his power,
He saved not, on his shattered deck,
A plank, to waft him from the wreck.
Now turn away, and dry thy tears,
And build long schemes for distant years!
Wreck is not only on the sea.
The warrior dies in victory:
The ruin of his natal roof
O'erwhelms the sleeping man; the hoof
Of his prized steed has struck with fate
The horseman in his own home gate:
The feast and mantling bowl destroy
The sensual in the hour of joy
The bride from her paternal porch
Comes forth among her maids; the torch,
That led at morn the nuptial choir,
Kindles at night her funeral pyre.
Now turn away, indulge thy dreams,
And build for distant years thy schemes!"

The thoughts in the ensuing passage are perhaps sufficiently usual, when such matters are recalled, for the thousandth time, by any amatory poet: but we can fix no limit to their power of pleasing:

"We grew together, like twin flowers,
Whose opining buds the same dews cherish;
And one is reft, ere noon-tide hours,
Violently; one remains, to perish
By slow decay; as I remain
Even now, to move and breathe in vain.
The late, false love, that worldlings learn,
When hearts are hard, and thoughts are stern,
And feelings dull, and custom's rule
Omnipotent, that love may cool,
And waste, and change: but this—which flings
Round the young soul its tendril rings,
Strengthening their growth and grasp with years,
Till habits, pleasures, hopes, smiles, tears,
All modes of thinking, feeling, seeing,
Of two congenial spirits, blend
In one inseparable being,—
Deem'st thou this love can change or end?
There is no eddy on the stream,
No bough that light winds bend and toss,
No chequering of the sunny beam
Upon the woodland moss,
No star in evening's sky, no flower
Whose beauty odorous breezes stir,
No sweet bird singing in the bower,
Nay, not the rustling of a leaf,
That does not nurse and feed my grief
By wakening thoughts of her."'

It would be unpardonable, in noticing an author who is to be classed among the most decided votaries of the classical Cupid,

"*Et quantum est hominum venustiorum,*"

that this inflammatory æra has produced, omit his ardent address to his presiding deity:

'First, fairest, best, of powers supernal,
Love waved in heaven his wings of gold,
And from the depths of Night eternal,
Black Erebus, and Chaos old,
Bade light, and life, and beauty rise
Harmonious from the dark disguise
Of elemental discord wild,
Which he had charmed and reconciled.
Love first in social bonds combined
The scattered tribes of humankind,
And bade the wild race cease to roam.
And learn the endearing name of home.
From Love the sister arts began,
That charm, adorn, and soften man.
To Love the feast, the dance, belong,
The temple-rite, the choral song;
All feelings that refine and bless,
All kindness, sweetness, gentleness.
Him men adore, and gods admire,
Of delicacy, grace, desire,
Persuasion, bliss the bounteous sire;
In hopes, and toils, and pains, and fears,
Sole dryer of our human tears;
Chief ornament of heaven, and king
Of earth, to whom the world doth sing
One chorus of accordant pleasure,
Of which he taught and leads the measure.
He kindles in the inmost mind
One lonely flame—for once—for one—
A vestal fire, which, there enshrined,
Lives on, till life itself be done.
All other fires are of the earth,
And transient; but of heavenly birth
Is Love's first flame, which howsoever
Fraud, power, woe, chance, or fate, may sever
From its congenial source, must burn
Unquenched, but in the funeral urn.'

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	1	0	00
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	none. per khd.			
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	52	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	50	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37¼ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	70	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md. of 42 seers	28	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	32	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,	none			
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat md. of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	72	0	00
Bourbon,		60	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	30	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
Amerdiva,		70	0	00
COIR, Laccadavie, garbled,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	23	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	0	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	2	00
Brazil.	" "			
CORDAGE,	" per cwt.	28	0	00
Patent,	" "	32	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	240	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		205	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	no demand,	185	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Kutch,		190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Mangrole & Pore,	none	170	0	00
CURRAT,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	30	0	00
Ditto boiled		35	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	per Surat md.	50	0	00
1st sort,	"			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	30	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	54	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	25	0	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	24	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	115	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		110	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.			
GUNNEE, Palls,	per 100	14	2	00
Ditto Bags,		12	2	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	100	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	90	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	70	0	00
HATS, good,	" each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO,				
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	" per cwt			
4 a 10,	"			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	2	00
Sheet	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	12	2	00
White	" "	14	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	1	00
MUNJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	00
Bussorah,	" "	6	2	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	83	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	2	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3	2	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	4	2	00
PADDY,	per Moora 32 to	40	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar.	per Bombay candy	135	0	00
Bhatcole,		140	0	00
Eastern,	"	130	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	1	00
Mool,	per ditto	10	2	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	40	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	8	2	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Dittto Moongy,	do. do.	6	1	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	45	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16	2	00
Ditto, Canton, I sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16	3	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		12	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Bundle,	" "	14	0	00
STICK, Lac,	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	25	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	6	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	7	0	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	10	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	10	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	40	0	00
TIN PLATES. I. C.	" per " box	19	0	00
in large slab,	per md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,		none.		
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	per Surat Candy	27	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	" per lb.	2	1	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	0	50
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	35	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	per " pipe	300	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	32	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hansia, White,		36	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	219	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	213	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	00
Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee				
Freight to England, Loose Freight	nominal 4 £. per Ton. 5 £.			
Exchange on Calcutta, on Madras.	B'bay Rs. 109 per 100 Sicca.			

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